

erature), I don't see the relevance of the point.

1c. The consideration of elevation and wind in the apparent temperature is noted on page 15 last paragraph of my article.

2a. The "Scientific Method according to Quayle" requires extensive empirical evidence not only to test a hypothesis but to propound one as well. I disagree with the second part of this. I would welcome testing the Humisery Index to see if the public relates to it but evidently Mr. Quayle would prefer this test to not take place (see his 5th paragraph).

2b. Air is made up mostly of nitrogen and oxygen but contains many other gases as well.

3a. I note Mr. Quayle's doubts do not partake of the empirical criteria his own version of the Scientific Method would demand.

3b. I presume Mr. Quayle has similar feelings regarding the similar unscientific solution of the wind chill. Will his agency then stop promoting it? I hope not.

4. Mr. Quayle is correct on this point. I thought it best not to comment on indices I hadn't reviewed.

5. The fact is that in the case of pollution indices, various scales did multiply but eventually a uniform scale was adopted (at least in this country). Again Mr. Quayle has violated his own criteria of Scientific Method in this regard.

6. It is amusing to note that Mr. Quayle would like to choose what index is best but is generous enough to allow everyone the chance to support his choice. This is an interesting version of democracy.

Martin Weiss

Editorial

TOO MUCH SATELLITE DATA

By Henry W. Brandli

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In a recent conversation with one of the chief forecasters at the Miami Hurricane Center, he said to me, "All I need in the way of satellite photos for daily hurricane analysis is a good GOES visual image once a day." He had a point! The art of satellite meteorology is, in part, being lost today because of the inundation of images at locations where space photos are available. Except for severe weather such as thunderstorms or tornado activity, 90% of operational forecasters should receive and analyze images at least three hours apart or longer.

Correct analysis of the satellite photos takes time. Comparisons on the photos should be made with conventional data close to photo time as well as checking with past satellite pictures. After these procedures have been done, a forecast for the correct time in the future needs to be formulated. Too much attention is being spent to movie loops and getting as much data as possible. We still need to know what the next frame for forecasting is going to be. Although nowcasting can be

I recommend that many of the locations that have GOES FAX lines get in the habit of turning off the machines more often so that the younger forecasters and less experienced ones will be forced into analyzing the photos. Spending this time on photo analysis will be invaluable as they grow as forecasters. Also, money will be saved in power, maintenance, and paper. This added bonus will be greatly received and appreciated by the money managers in the weather services of the world.

good, most of us in the weather business still want to make a forecast. Observations are nice, but that's not what we're here for.

I also advise, in addition to getting the geo-stationary photos, that polar orbiting visual-infrared imagery is extremely valuable, not only at higher latitudes where the geo-stationary pictures are distorted, but for any area directly below the satellite. The resolution of the visual and the infrared, being not only direct one-to-one, gives the best photo image available in small scale detail.